

DEPARTURES FROM NEWCASTLE.
June 14, *Endschut*, for Cardiff, from San Francisco, with 132 tons coal.
June 14, *Avery Hill*, for Cardiff, with 400 tons coal.
June 15, *Star of China*, for Shanghai, with 950 tons coal.
June 15, *Star of China*, for Shanghai, with 950 tons coal.
June 17, *St. George*, for Malacca, with 480 tons coal.
June 17, *St. George*, for Malacca, with 480 tons coal.
June 18, *Prigunier*, for Rotterdam, with 480 tons coal.
June 18, *Prigunier*, for Rotterdam, with 480 tons coal.
June 18, *Comptroler*, for Java, with 770 tons coal.
June 18, *Comptroler*, for Java, with 770 tons coal.
June 19, *Fort*, for Malacca, with 480 tons coal.

VESSELS SHIPED.
ROYAL ARMY: The *Albatross*, from London to Spain, was spoken by the *Cathaya* on the 16th instant, in latitude 37 56 N., longitude 12 52 E.

EXPORT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ENGLISH MAELS.
 The following for the month of January, 1880, at the
 City of Melbourne (s), from Honolulu, arrived on 18th Janz.

1880-OF-WAR ON THE STATION.
 Challenger, 18 men, Commodore Lambert, at Sydney.
 Challenger, 18 men, Commander Murray, at New Zealand.
 Virago, 26 men, Commander Murray, at New Zealand.
 Challenger, 18 men, Commodore Lambert, at Sydney.
 Challenger, 18 men, Commander Murray, at Sydney.
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Nells (s), for Galia, 18,900 oranges, 15,500 ex. sold; You Tans (s), for Melbourne, 10,000 coconuts.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ENGLISH MAILS.

From London, via Adelaide, to Melbourne, 18th June.
City of Melbourne (s), from Honolulu, arrived on 18th June.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE STATION.

CHALLENGER, 16 gun, Commodore Lambert, at Sydney.
Dreadnought, 16 gun, Commander Boscawen, at Sydney.
Viper, 6 gun, Commander Murray, at New Zealand.
Hector, 16 gun, Commander Montgomery, at Sydney.
Boykin, Russian corvette, 7 gun, Captain Berzoff, at Sydney.

VESSELS LOADING.

AT SYDNEY.
For London.—Alfama, Agnes Rose, Koseluko, Windsor Castle.
For Hongkong.—Janina Woodhouse, Hummerston.
For San Francisco.—Pamela, E. J. Mearns.
For Mauritius.—Panisalon, Albion, Tania.
AT NEWCASTLE.
For San Francisco.—Nereus, Komaba, Elshan, Hakhaman, Challenge.
For Java.—Jules DuRoiro.

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To Shanghai, 28; Hongkong, 16; Aden, 20; Bombay, 10; Calcutta, 10; Singapore, 10; Java, 10; Mauritius, 10; Batavia, 10.

RUSSIAN REPORTS.

BOATMEN.—The Russian Imperial corvette *Bozroby* arrived in port on the 27th inst., from the East. She is a remarkably powerful little ship of her class, with very great beam. She was built in 1860, and is now 15 years old. Her dimensions are: Length, 33 feet; beam, 16 feet; draught, 10 feet. The corvette carries three rifled guns, and are of large power. The heaviest made for her is 12 pound. The smaller guns are 10-pounders. The guns are all breech-loading and fired with very great rapidity. The complement of 23 officers and 168 men. The *Bozroby* left Leningrad on the 1st of March, 1880, and on her way visited Copenhagen, Christiania, and Harburg. She arrived at the mouth of the Gulf of Good Hope, Adelaide, and Hobart Town. She became disabled at the latter place, and was obliged to return to the East and the Russian possessions in Siberia. The corvette left Hobart on the 11th inst., and has been delayed on her passage to the Cape of Good Hope, and to the East, by being detained by a typhoon, and by the necessity of having to stop to use always sail, the steam was only got up when necessary. The *Bozroby* is a very fine vessel. The *Bozroby* has been twice on a voyage round the world.

four smaller guns are 12-pounders. The guns are all breech-loading and fired with percussion caps. The complement of 23 officers and 168 men. The Boyarin left Copenhagen 15th October, 1860, and on her way visited Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, and the islands of the Baltic. She called at the Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, and Hobart Town. She subsequently visited the coast of Australia, the islands of the Pacific, and the Russian possessions in Siberia. The corvette left Hobart Town on the 11th instant, and has been delayed on her passage by the illness of the captain and the illness of the crew. She is now on her way to the Cape of Good Hope, and will only get up near New Zealand in the month of March. The Boyarin has been twice on a voyage round the world.

Donkowskaja.—A fine first-class iron sail, named the Donkowskaja, was built at the arsenal of the Russian Government. Her passage of 85 days, which is so deep under a vessel is somewhat remarkable. The captain, Lieut. Commander, reports that she sailed from St. Michael on the 10th inst., and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 14th April, in longitude 27° W. The trade winds, which she encountered, were not so strong as in the month of May. From Good Hope she has not passed until 15th May, sixty days out, but from thence she has made a splendid run of twenty-eight days, and is now lying off the Cape of Good Hope, in longitude 42° 45' and 43° E. She came north of Van Diemen's Land, the S.W. Cape, and the Cape of Agulhas, and is now in the latitude 30° 45' and 48° S., longitude 105° E., a terrific cyclone was encountered, and the vessel was driven to the northward.

Blackwater.—A fine first-class ship, named the *Blackwater*, owned by Captain Kelly, of the *Blackwater* and *Blackwater* companies, was wrecked on the morning of the 25th of May, 1874, at a distance of about 10 miles from the shore of the island of St. John. The ship was a full-rigged ship, and was bound for the port of St. John. The cargo consisted of various goods, including sugar, coffee, and other articles. The ship was wrecked on the morning of the 25th of May, 1874, at a distance of about 10 miles from the shore of the island of St. John. The cargo consisted of various goods, including sugar, coffee, and other articles. The ship was wrecked on the morning of the 25th of May, 1874, at a distance of about 10 miles from the shore of the island of St. John. The cargo consisted of various goods, including sugar, coffee, and other articles.

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which failed within hours; it commenced at 3.30, continued until 5.30, and then the ship behaved abnormally, and sustained no damage.

COLOMBO.—The ship Cathaya, which arrived on the 25th inst. from Ceylon, on the 25th March, has been cleared for export on 2nd April, in longitude 34 30 W, and latitude 6 30 N, and is to sail for the East Indies. The trades on both sides of the Equator proved very light. From the Cape the vessel ran under her main sail on a parallel between latitude 10° 30' N. and 11° 30' N. and then on a parallel from N.W. to N.E. The ship Oway was sailed on the 23rd inst. and sustained no damage, and was within 100 miles from this port, which has been reached in eight-and-a-half days from the Strait of Bonifacio.

CURRY MEADOWS (a/s).—The C and N. Z. Mail steamer City of Melbourne, sailed from Auckland 10 Jan. 1898, arriving at Sydney 7 Jan. 15th, making the passage in 20 days. The ship was put to the test on the 12th inst. on the evening of the 12th had light easterly weather, veering to north-east, and the ship was driven to the south-east by the arrival. At 5 a.m. on the 17th May, at 11 a.m., William Singleton, a stowage passer on the San Francisco, for Melbourne, is supposed to have fallen from the rigging, and to have been taken after that time. He now shows a day or two previous, at the time of his fall, and is now in a very bad way, and needs a nurse to look after him. From letters he has left, his friends are informed that he is now in a very bad way, and needs a nurse to look after him.

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have been at any time engaged by defendants, or giving a proper notice.

Their Exorcs were of opinion that the damages returned under these heads ought to be reduced to £320 on giving a notice of £320 of the amount awarded, and that, unless this reduction was consented to, there must be a new trial. The court was of opinion that the damages were reduced accordingly, each of the parties being thereupon ordered to pay their own costs, including those of the witnesses.

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

BEFORE HIS HONOR MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE DOWLING.

CURTIS v. DE JALIN.

Plaintiff sued to recover £10 10s. for work and labour done. Defendant to dismiss the claim. The claimant is now indebted and a set-off. It appears that plaintiff, a painter and house decorator, was engaged by Baron De Jalin, photographer, of George-street, to paint and decorate the interior of his studio, but in consequence of defendant's entrance hall of his studio, but in consequence of defendant's (as alleged) having failed to give full instructions as to the

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CITY OF MELBOURNE (s.)—The C and N. Z. Mail steamer City of Melbourne, sailed from Auckland 10 a.m. June 12th, arriving at Sydney 7 a.m. 15th, making the passage in 40 hours. It was put to bed at 10 a.m. on the 15th, and on the evening of the 12th had light easterly weather, veering to north by east, and light breeze, with light rain, and light air. At 5 a.m. on the 17th May, 1 a.m., William Kingston, a steamer passenger from San Francisco, who was in the City of Melbourne, died of cholera, but having been seen after that time. He had shown a day or two previous, at times, a slight fever, and general depression of spirits, and then his taking sick at sea. From letters he has left, his friends appear to be at Leamington, England, and he is believed to have been transacted by Wright, Brodhead, Adelaide, South Australia.

WRECK.
COAST GUARD.—The following particulars respecting the wreck of the above-mentioned schooner were readily supplied by her late command, Captain Gahan. The Columbia sailed from Sydney, N.S.W., for the coast of New Zealand, on the 10th inst., with a full cargo of general merchandise. For the following 50 hours the weather was breezy, but on the 15th inst. a heavy weather set in, and the schooner was driven off her course, being on the 19th 200 miles from land, steering S.E. On the 20th the wind backed round to E. and S.E. blowing with a hard fresh breeze, and the weather bright.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS IN JANCIO.

JUSTICE THEIR HONORS SIR ALBERT STURGES, C. J., MR. JUSTICE HARGREAVE, AND MR. JUSTICE CHERRIE.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.

FRIDAY V. HARTY.

The argument in this case motion for the setting aside of a nonsuit, and for new trial was resumed and concluded.

Mr. Carter appeared in support of the motion, and the Solicitor-General (Mr. Salomona) and Mr. M. H. Stephens in support of the nonsuit.

This case was put heard on Monday, and was reported in Tuesday's issue. Plaintiff was the licensee of a public house on the Rye Murray, at a place where a high road crossed

indolent, in order to prove negligence on the part of plaintiff, and sought to obtain a reduction in the amount. After argument, the Court was divided 4 to 3, with costs. Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. Currie, appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Pilcher for defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEYOND THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of Robert Young, a special meeting. No debt was proved.

In the estate of Sydney C. Curt, a special meeting. One debt was proved, a witness was examined, and the meeting was adjourned until the 6th day.

In the estate of John H. Bennett, a special meeting. Three debts were proved.

In the estate of Frederick G. Croft, a single meeting. Some debts were proved, and insolvent was examined.

In the estate of Charles Lamy, a single meeting. The official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of James Russell, a single meeting. Insolvent admitted part of his schedule, and the official

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.

FREDERICK V. HANCOCK.

The argument in the case—motion for the setting aside of a nonsuit, and for new trial—was resumed and concluded.

Mr. Deane appeared in support of the motion, and the Solicitor-General (Mr. Salomona) and Mr. M. H. Stephen in support of the nonsuit.

This case was part heard on Monday, and was reported in Tuesday's Chief. Plaintiff was the licensee of a public ferry over the R.M. Murray, at a place where a high road crossed that river. Defendant was the owner of one of the river steam boats. The estate of actors alleged that the defendant crossed and run down the plaintiff's ferry, by which the ferry punt was worked to and fro over the river. The practice of the river steamers was to sound their steam whistles as they approached the ferry, where the boats were to be loaded, and the steamers passed over. The defendant's steamer, however, had given no such warning, but had run against the warp as the ferry was about to cross, and had nearly run down the ferry, a good deal of mischief. The case came on for trial at Denzilgum, before the Chief Justice and a jury of twelve men.

In the estate of Sydney C. Burt, a special meeting. One debt was proved, a witness was examined, and the meeting was adjourned.

In the estate of John H. Bennett, a first meeting. Three debts were proved.

In the estate of Frederick G. Croft, a single meeting. Some debts were proved, and insolvent was examined.

In the estate of Charles Lamy, a single meeting. The official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of John H. Russell, a single meeting. Insolvent amended part B of his schedule, and the official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of Robert Wilson, a first meeting. No creditor attended.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Richard Daniel Reynolds, of Ba'haru, solicitor, for Libellion, 4707 No. 1.

COUNT BUSINESS.

Thursday, June 30, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Compulsory account of the Parnell adjourned. Hearing from the 18th instant. Motions—Estate of Thomas G. Burt, a special meeting. The official assignee's report of estate of John Robertson v. estate of John Robertson and James Robertson, a first meeting.

that river. Defendant was the owner of one of the river steam boats. The estate of action alleged that the defendant was negligent and ran down the plaintiff's ship, by which the ferry punt was worked to and fro over the river. The practice of the river steamers was to sound their steam whistles as they approached a ferry where they were to land or pick up passengers and the steamers passed over. The defendant's steamer, however, had given no such warning, but had run against the warp as it was being used to pull the ferry across the river, and caused a good deal of mischief. The case came on for trial at Denning, before the Chief Justice and a jury of four. On the opening of the case the plaintiff's counsel (Mr. Herbert) stated that the case was a very simple one (the Solicitor-General) thereupon claimed a nonsuit upon the ground that as the river Murray was a public highway, and that the defendant's steamer was lawfully using the same to obstruct, and as the plaintiff's warp was, by his own admission, stretched across such highway so as to obstruct the same, the defendant had a right to run against and clear away such obstruction, and that the defendant was not giving any warning by the steam whistle, of the vessel's approach. His Honor took a similar view of the case and dismissed the action with costs.

of four. On the opening of the case the plaintiff's counsel stated that the steamer was chartered by the defendant (the Solicitor-General) thereupon called a nonsuit upon the ground that as the river Murray was a public highway, and such defendants could not be compelled to proceed without obstruction, and as the plaintiff's warp was, by his own admission, stretched across such highway so as to obstruct the same, the defendant had a right to run against and clear away such obstruction, and that the plaintiff was not giving any warning by the steam whistle, of the vessel's approach. His Honor took a similar view of the case and granted a nonsuit, saying that he was not prepared to maintain this—Whether, as the plaintiff had a right to the use of the river for the purposes of his punt, as well as the defendant had for the purpose of his wharf, the plaintiff was bound to conform to the custom of giving notice, by the steam whistle, of the vessel's approach, and was responsible for any damage arising from such vessel having been given notice by such notice not to be committed upon having been first given?

His Honor reserved judgment.

THE COURT OF COMMONS. STAPINS, C.J., MR. JUSTICE QUENBY, and MR. JUSTICE PAUGET.

stantly this—Whether, as the plaintiff had a right to the use of the river for the purposes of his punt, as well as the defendant had for the purposes of his boat, the latter was not in conflict with the plaintiff getting on the steam wharfe, of the vessel's approach, and was responsible for any damage arising from such vessel having run aground, or from any such notice of collision, the approach having been first given?

Their Honors reserved judgment.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, STAPLES, C. J., Mr. JUSTICE O'BRIEN, and Mr. JUSTICE PARCETT.

DELVES v. MONTAGUE.

The argument in this case was resumed (on Tuesday) at 11 a.m.

It was a motion for new trial of an action of trespass for seizure and sale of sheep, in which plaintiff had obtained judgment, with costs, damages, and interest.

Mr. Delves appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. M. H. Stephen in support of the verdict.

The case was tried before the Judge of Causes, before his Honor Sir John Stirling-Crawley, and a jury of four. It was an action by David Delves, a carrier and sheep farmer, of

DELVES V. MONTAGUE.

The argument in this case was resumed (from Tuesday) and concluded.

It was a motion for new trial of an action of trespass for seizure and sale of sheep, in which plaintiff had obtained a verdict, with \$375 damages.

Mr. Davy appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. M. H. Stephen in support of the verdict.

The case was tried at the last Sittings for Causes, before his Honor the Chief Justice and a jury of four. It was an action by Daniel Delves, a carrier and sheep farmer, of

James Kelly, special meeting, for examination; Thomas P. Deany, and John Wedgworth Ashworth, special for examination. Henry Hall, special, for examination of last week, Tuesday, 5th July.—Before the District Commissioner: David Burke, single, only meeting, of druidade, at 11 a.m.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, July 5, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Grosvenor, David Simpson Kirkwood, George Scott, Christopher Armstrong, George Wignall, George Brazeil, Dillmore, James Coulter, Joseph Haynes, Alexander McDonald, adjourned from the 31st June last; Maurice Jackson, adjourned from the 31st June last.

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were lawfully pledged to him a woman now
her trial for illegally pawning other goods
of the defendant. The court said that the
goods, pawned at different dates, at
the defendant and that he had advanced about
\$700 to her. It was held that under all
the circumstances, their worship considered this a
trial, and need an order to that effect. William
was ordered to serve a charge of assault preferred
against him. Complaint was filed by the
same who and the defendant were resident on the same

England. Feeling some responsibility toward the Church and
that the course he proposed would do by such intention
to his wife, he sought the counsel of his friends and the most
of the first Synod, the members of the Bishop, who
brought forward the subject and
and he thought it best to have
being infringed upon the Bishop's section. So far from it
some occasions it has been helpful to him. (Hear, hear,
The Stated Clergyman.
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we were lawfully pledged to him a woman now
her trial for illegally pawning other goods
to him. The committee of the Synod, in the
the goods, pawned at different dates, at
Defendant said that he had advanced about
the goods, pawned at different dates, at
the circumstances, their Worship considered this a
trial, and made an order to that effect. William
to answer a charge of assault preferred
Gustave. Defendant said that he had
Gustave and the defendant were resident on the same
in Pitt-Rivers, and while she was engaged washing
the clothes of the defendant, she struck him on the
cendant said to her, "How dare you speak to me
Falconer?" Witness denied that she had spoken
to him, but she admitted that she had struck
him on the face, the marks of which are
and kicked her on the side; she was
told him to leave him no provocation whatever
resulting from. Defendant said that Mrs.
and him by throwing elash upon him, and called
who deposed that he saw some marks on defendant's
from the face of the witness.

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was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s, with 21s. pro costs, to the Sheriff, in addition to the ordinary costs of the Court. George Erjert was ordered to pay a lawful cause, entered into the enclosed land of Worthington, situated at Liberty Plains, without licence of the Mayor and Council of the City of London, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 30s, with costs. The Court also ordered that the defendants, in addition to the penalty which was fined 40s, and William Williams, who was fined 40s, and John Jones, who was fined 30s, for entering the enclosed land on Detany Road, James Donnelly was fined 20s, for driving cows, his property, to stray in the enclosed land of the City of London. The Court further ordered that William Williams, John Jones, James Donnelly, and Emma Robeck, and sons v. George Erjert, for threatening language, the defendants were ordered to pay a recognisance with sureties to keep the peace for six months. The Court also ordered that the defendant was to be allowed to obtain possession of certain household goods which had been lawfully detained, but upon which, on inquiry, the Court found that the defendant had no right to possession, and was willing to give them up. An order was made that the Sheriff should cause the goods to be delivered to the City of London. The Court also ordered that the defendant was to be allowed to obtain possession of certain household goods which had been lawfully detained, but upon which, on inquiry, the Court found that the defendant had no right to possession, and was willing to give them up. An order was made that the Sheriff should cause the goods to be delivered to the City of London.

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withheld payment to pay a penalty of \$40, and \$6.68 cents per day, in default one month's imprisonment; and if he failed to do as was committed in Yarragundi were similarly punished.

Stevens, for permitting music in his licensed house on the occasion, was fined \$20, and \$6.68 cents per day, or, at the option of the Court, to be imprisoned for two months.

Gore, Howell, Robert Hannan, and J. Grath, for their licensed houses open for the sale of liquor after hours, were each fined a similar amount.

The second case was tried on the 29th day of Court, referring first to remain on the footway in Windmill, and Charles Wilson, for driving a wheelbarrow on the footway, was ordered to pay a fine of £20, and \$6.68 cents per day.

Houigan, summoned for allowing the game of football to be played in his licensed house without lawful license, was fined £20, and \$6.68 cents per day, and following persons were each fined \$5, and £2. 6d. per day, for not having their names and places of abode written down and so inserted in the book kept on the off side of their carts.—Joshua Stevens,

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Mr. M. METCALFE seconded the amendment.
The Rev. Canon STUCK was understood to say that Mr. Shepherson had not correctly stated the case with reference to what constituted the offence against the Standing Committee. He thought it was quite sufficient that the Standing Committee should have power to give its advice to the Bishop, and that the Bishop was bound to take notice of such advice, and not to force its advice upon the Bishop.
The Rev. Canon VIDAL expressed his dissent from what the Rev. Canon Stuck had said, and also from the action taken at the meeting of the Standing Committee on the occasion referred to, and had a distinct recollection of what occurred. He recalled that upon a proposal being made by the Standing Committee to advise the Bishop to abstain from the marriage question, an objection was raised by a member of that committee, whose sound judgment on all occasions had been generally acknowledged, and who was Mr. Richard Jones. Mr. Jones pointed out that it was not within the province of the Standing Committee to rule in matters of doctrine, discipline, or other spiritual concerns. The Rev. Canon Stuck had expressed dis but substantiated the

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But by this time the game of badgering was in his licensed public-house without a license, guilty, and was mulcted in the sum of 9s. and 7d. costs. The following day, the 10th inst. Francis was fined 10s. and 2d. cost of summons for suffering a party to stray on the New South Head wharf.

Williams appeared on summons, charged with a cart on the carriage way, South Head Road, for a second time. There was necessary for loading or unloading of the cart, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 10s. and 2d. costs.

Mr. Viles was a wages case, in which the sum of £10 was claimed for two weeks' work done by plaintiff as a day labourer, and the defendant did not appear. An order for the payment of the amount claimed, £10, costs of Court, and 10s. compensation for delay, was made.

The CHANCELLOR asked the members to refer to the business papers to which they had been furnished. They were told that the sum of £1000 had been expended to produce the result which it was supposed by some ought to be produced. Mr. Smith seemed to think that the Standing Committee had been deceived, and that the body was not a representative committee, but merely a pro-

Williams appeared on summons charged with work on the cartage way, South Head Road, for a time than was necessary for loading or unloading. He was fined 6s., and was ordered to pay a penalty, and 2d. Gd. costs.

v. Viles was a wages case, in which the sum of £10 was claimed for the work done by plaintiff as a day labourer. The defendant did not appear in court in order for the payment of the amount claimed, viz. 10s. of Court, and 10s. compensation for loss of time.

Burns pleaded guilty to feeding a horse in Bear-lane, and was fined 6s. and 2d. Gd. costs.

Cohen was fined 6s. and 2d. Gd. costs for erecting board in front of his shop otherwise than flat against the wall.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Ford v. Jones—For Judgment at Woodcut v. Naylor; see in Reports of the Northern Circuit, 1879, p. 12.

Shawbury v. Shawbury—The petitioners sought to have the Standing Committee dissolved, and to represent this Synod in petitioning the Legislature upon a matter of which the Synod had heard nothing. With reference to the latter point, the Committee were asked to refer the matter to the Standing Committee, if he thought proper to do so. He would not for a moment support the amendment if he thought it would affect the Bishop in any way whatever.

The CHANCELLOR asked the members to refer to the business papers with which they had been furnished. They would then hear the report of Mr. Smith, who would not produce the result which it was supposed by some ought to be produced. Mr. Smith seemed to think that the Standing Committee could not be dissolved, and that body was not a representative committee; but merely represented the Synod as a council of advice. He thought it was a happy circumstance that the committee could not take upon itself the power of representing the Church. The difference of opinion which existed amongst members of the Church of England with reference to the Matrimonial Causes Bill, for instance, rendered the committee an unfit body to represent the members of the Church on such a matter. The last thing it was desirable that the Standing Committee should do was to advise the Legislature to represent this Synod in petitioning the Legislature upon a matter of which the Synod had heard nothing. With reference to the former point, the Chancellor said that the Standing Committee were not competent to represent the Synod in petitioning the Legislature upon a matter of which the Synod had heard nothing. With reference to the latter point, the Chancellor said that the Standing Committee were not competent to represent the Synod in petitioning the Legislature upon a matter of which the Synod had heard nothing. With reference to the former point, the Chancellor said that the Standing Committee were not competent to represent the Synod in petitioning the Legislature upon a matter of which the Synod had heard nothing.

But Burns pleaded guilty to feeding a horse in
 Beer-Ians, and was fined 6s. and 2s. 6d. costs in
 the case.
 John Cohen was fined 6s. and 2s. 6d. costs for erect-
 ing a shed in front of his shop otherwise than flat
 against the wall.
LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.
SUPREME COURT.
 For Judgment at Woodcut v. Naylor; see 18th Re-
 port, New York Medical Cases. *Chadwick v.*
McCarroll v. M'Quibb; Laidly v. M'Millan, cross-
examined.
DISTRICT COURT.
Allen, Mortimer, Llanegane v. Rick, Dukes v. Reed,
and others in which it was not possible to have
 a jury. *Duffy, Howell v. Stuck, Griffin v. Thompson, Har-*
rison, Mazon v. (Horsell); Bell v. Stephens, Evans
and others.
TRIAL ROOM. *Helvey v. Roper,*
For Trial. *O'Connor v. Brichett.*

Mr. Carroll v. M'Quibb; Laidly v. M'Millan, cross-examined.

DISTRICT COURT.

LAIDLAY, MORTIMER v. LINDSAY, RILEY, DUFF, & CO. v. DUFF, HOLLAND v. SLICK, GILFILLAN v. THOMPSON, HANCOCK, HAZEN v. HAZEN, (HARRILL) BELL v. STEPHEN, EWING v. HARRILL.

TRIAL ROOM.—Hester v. Bell.

THE COURT.—O'Connor v. Brichmont.

SUPREME COURT OF ENGLAND AND THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.

WEDNESDAY, 23TH JUNE.

The Bishop took the chair at half-past 3 o'clock. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Several lay members presented their certificates of admission, and signed the roll.

QUESTIONS.

Rev. C. F. GARNSEY asked,—"1. Under the provisions of the Synodical Constitution, the Bishop is asked, he believed that was the most mischievous thing that could be contrived to raise dissension between two parties, was to get one party to give advice to the other which it was not prepared to give. The Synod to refer matters to be dealt with by the Standing Committee, and in those matters only could the committee consider the Synod. The committee for action in matters with which could not deal in any definite manner would only lead to differences of opinion, and perhaps a rejection of the Synod, and would do more than anything else, to destroy that unanimity of action which had always characterised the proceedings in connection with the Synod. The matter having now been one of practical working, and the question of having been found to be good, he trusted that the Synod would not assent to the proposal which had been made.

Mr. W. F. FOXRIDGE desired to put out that the Synod was not now legislating. There were regular forms which had to be gone through before an ordinance was passed; it had to go through several readings, and afterwards receive the assent of the Bishop. Therefore they were bound in opposition to the standing rules if they introduced any

DIocese of SYDNEY.

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A number of lay members presented their certificates of membership, and signed the roll.

QUESTIONS.

Rev. O. F. GARNETT asked,—“1. Under the present ordinance, what constitutes a non-compliance with the law?—2. Are churchwardens who are a non-compliance with the law liable to a nomination to a vacant incumbency?”

THE PRESIDENT: I feel myself unable to answer those questions.

Rev. F. R. S. BAILEY asked,—“What is the premium of subscribers to the Endowment Fund since the late year?—2. How many subscribers in order of nomination of a Committee of Management?”

THE DEAN OF SYDNEY replied: I beg to state for the information of Mr. Bailey that the number of subscribers to the Endowment Fund for the late year was 1,000.

THE PRESIDENT: I beg to inform the Synod that which had always characterized the proceedings in connection with the Synod. The matter having now been up of practical workings, and the vote of the Synod being to be good, he trusted that the Synod would not assent to the proposal which had been made.

Mr. W. F. FORSTER desired to point out that the Synod was not now legislating. There were regular forms which had to be gone through before an ordinance was passed; it had to go through several readings, and afterwards receive the assent of the Bishop. He trusted that the Synod was in opposition to the standing rules if they introduced any matter which would in effect amount to an ordinance for the government of the diocese. The Chairman moved by Mr. Shepherd Smith amounted in fact to an ordinance; and therefore he submitted that it could not be dealt with. The omission of the words proposed in the ordinance was optional, and the Bishop asked for the advice of the committee or not, just as he thought proper.

Captain BARNES supported the original motion.

Mr. H. W. F. FORSTER desired to point out that the Synod could, under the terms of the constitution, even by the passing of an ordinance, confer upon a subordinate body such powers as it might think fit to surrender to it.

is a churchwarden who is a non-communicant member of the congregation, and is not a communicant in a denomination to a vacant incumbency?"

THE PRESIDENT: I feel myself unable to answer those questions.

MR. F. R. S. BAILEY asked,—“What is the present number of subscribers to the Endowment Fund still owing to the revived committee, in order to the formation of a Committee of Management?”

THE DEAN OF SYDNEY replied: I beg to state for the information of Mr. Bailey that the number of subscribers to the Endowment Fund is 1,300, of whom 1,000 have ceased to be subscribers. The number at present limited—I believe not more than ten. It is, however, reasonable, possibly, ninety additional subscribers to be added to the hundred.

THE REV. HUGHES S. KINO asked,—“Is the officiating clergyman, under the Marriage Act of this colony, authorized to solemnize a declaration of the faith of the Church, at the celebration of marriage, without previously ascertained that the parties about to be joined are of the faith?”

THE PRESIDENT: This involves a question of

the law, and I cannot answer it. I am not a lawyer, and I am not a churchwarden, and I am not a communicant in a denomination to a vacant incumbency.”

THE DEAN OF SYDNEY continued:—“The question is a legal one, and I am not a lawyer, and I am not a churchwarden, and I am not a communicant in a denomination to a vacant incumbency.”

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Rev. HUGHES S. KNOX asked, "Is the officiating during the marriage Act of this colony, notwithstanding a solemn declaration to the contrary, being the celebration of marriage, without previously ascertained that the parties about to be joined are really man and wife?"

Ans. "The object to taking the oath?"

Ans. "The object to this? This involves a question of law, which I am quite unable to answer. There are a number of legal gentlemen, members of the Synod, and of the Convention, with whom you can or more than consult. I am sure that one of them or more than one of them will be able to inform you. Mr. King may obtain the information he desires, and I am sure that he will be able to give you the information I do not presume to offer."

RESOLUTION FURNISHED BY THE

motion of Mr. WILLIAM HAMMING, the petitioner Robert Gray, against the action of Mr. Alexander McConkey, as the representative for the parish of St. Andrew, referred to the Rites Committee.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

within the province of the Synod to confer such power upon the Standing Committee, he thought it would be extremely inexpedient to exercise such a power.

He maintained that it would have been an outrage upon the Church of England if any committee had assumed to have represented the Church of England in an important matter which allied to by Mr. Shepherd Smith. He believed every member of the Church of England was entitled to form his own opinion with reference to the interference to what had been said about Christ Church, he ventured to say that that matter had been much more harshly dealt with than it ought to have been. The Standing Committee interfered in any way. (Heat, heat.)

MR. CONRAT STRUBER felt sure that the fourth clause of the motion was wrong, and he had always thought it was utterly impossible to confer such a power upon any committee that could represent it in any way whatever. The object of the constitution of that Synod was to enable it to legislate for the Church, and it was impossible that any power could be conferred in any other body, and he decided that the Synod was in that way

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 if I do not presume to offer.
 READING. FERRIS. The petition
 of Robert King, against the action of Mr. Alexander
 as the representative for the parish of St. Andrew,
 referred to the Standing Committee.
 NOTICES OF MOTION.
 Notice of new notices of motion were given.
 The motion of Mr. E. K. ENOX, the Cathedral Rector,
 was received, and it was ordered that it be printed.
 The motion of the Rev. Mr. Ennox was ordered
 that the trustees of the Clergy Widows' and
 Fund be retained and printed.
 STANDING COMMITTEE.
 Canon LAWSON, Chairman. "That a Standing
 Committee of the Synod, consisting of the Bishop and seven
 other members, be appointed for the following
 year."

[illegible]

purpose first, to make arrangements for the support of the Synod, and to propose such business as may be to the committee necessary to be brought before the Synod.

Second, To make provision for the discharge of all matters connected with the meeting of the Synod.

To consider and report upon any matters which the Synod may see fit to refer to it. Fourth, To be the representative of the Synod during its adjournment, as a Standing Committee or council of advice to the Bishop, that is, the Bishop in any matter on which he may desire their aid; and that the following be the clerical and lay members:

reference to the fourth clause of the resolution. If they were to adopt the fourth clause at all, he thought, if they reason advanced by the Chancellor and others, that they ought to retain the words the omission of which had been proposed. It would be patent to everybody that the Synod was wholly incompetent to delegate any such power as had been spoken of to a committee at all. And he could not conceive how anybody could desire that the Standing Committee should act, not merely as a representative of the Synod, but also as a representative of the Church of

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1460492>

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".



